

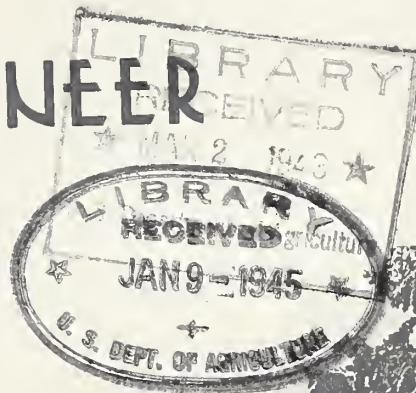
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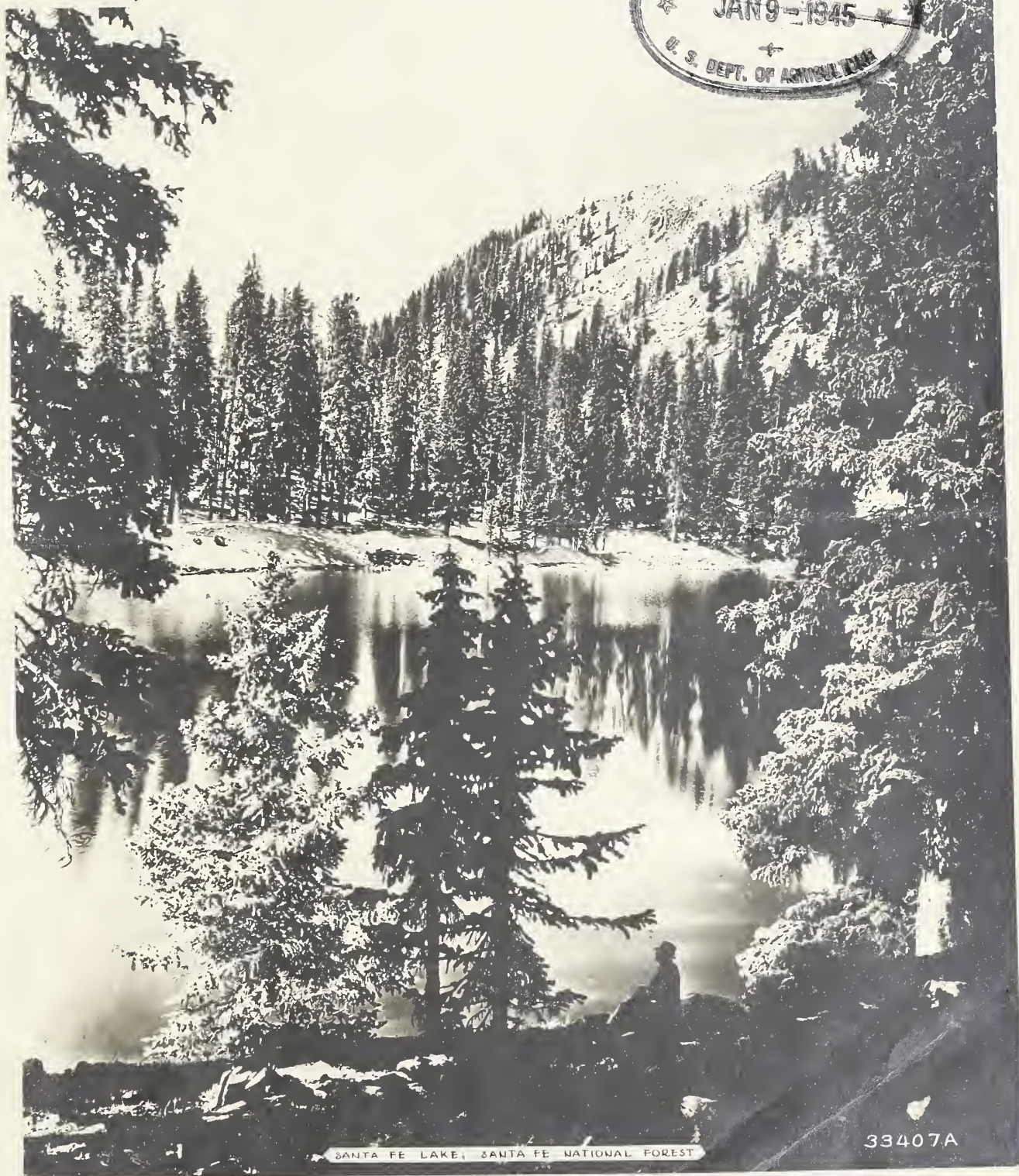


# THE FOREST PIONEER

REGION THREE  
OCTOBER 1935



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Reserve



SANTA FE LAKE, SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST

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ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE REGIONAL FORESTER  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO



### OUR FORESTS

By: Charles Allen

A safe retreat from summer's heat  
Fresh green on winter's snow  
Our forests stand in stalwart band  
To greet the folks who know.

To weary souls they're restful goals  
On nerves distraught with care  
They spread a balm of soothing calm  
No doctor can prepare.

Quite free to all who heed the call,  
Supreme in scenic lure,  
Their verdant arms outflung with charms  
Inviting, safe, secure.





# REGIONAL OFFICE

- Secretary Wallace In Region 3 -

It was my good fortune to spend August 1 to 4 with Secretary Wallace and his personal secretary, Mr. Milo Perkins, in a trip on the North Kaibab, Navajo, and Hopi Indian Reservations, with further contacts at Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The Secretary had been on a two weeks' trip through Regions 2, 6, 1, and 4 during which time he was able to give a considerably larger proportion of his time to National Forest territory than in Region 3. Although the North Kaibab was the only National Forest reached in this Region, an opportunity was afforded throughout the trip to discuss some of the problems confronting us in the Southwest and to give the Secretary an idea of how we are meeting them and the work we are doing. The field organization structure and salary problems, among other things, were discussed.

I found the Secretary very much interested in the game problems and our recreational work, but still more interested in the grazing work and its complications. He went so far as to say that he believed the grazing work the most interesting of all forest activities because timber activities seemed to be under excellent control while the grazing work presented problems of adjustment to changing social and economic conditions which were bound to keep men very alert if they were to keep up with the times. I found the Secretary a delightful traveling companion, sympathetic and kindly and extremely interested in the Forest Service and its work. He feels keenly how closely Forest Service work ties in with the work of the other bureaus of the Agriculture Department and how definitely we belong in that Department.

On the trip we were able to see some of the erosion control activities of the Soil Conservation Service on the Navajo Indian Project. Commissioner Collier, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was in charge of the party through the Indian territory, accompanied by Superintendent Faris of the Consolidated Navajo Agencies and Dr. Sophie Aberle, Superintendent of the Consolidated Pueblo Indian Agencies. Mr. Calkins of the Soil Conservation Service was a member of the party and at the Medicine Springs demonstration area Mark Musgrave, formerly of Region 3, gave an extremely interesting showing of what he was undertaking to do under Calkins' general direction at this station. The Secretary is greatly interested in the social and racial problems found in the Southwest and in the way in which the various interested agencies are working together to arrive at constructive solutions.

Before leaving the Region, in company with Assistant Regional Forester Wilson and myself, he called on Governor Tingley in Santa Fe who is a genuine admirer of the Forest Service and its personnel and who assured the Secretary of the good work our organization is doing and what it means to the Southwest. Besides Wilson and myself, Supervisor Mann, and Ranger Park of the Kaibab, and Grazing Inspector Scott of the R. O. were fortunate enough to see the Secretary and Mr. Perkins, his genial traveling companion. The Secretary's interest in the Southwest and its problems is so great that I am very hopeful he will make us another visit before very long, on which occasion believe an opportunity will be afforded to take him over much more of the National Forest area and show him what we are doing instead of having to rely as greatly as was necessary, on this brief visit, on a verbal report of our activities, etc.

He left the Region to keep speaking engagements at Clovis and Amarillo and return to Washington with expressions of high regard for the Forest Service and its work, and was distinctly pleased with the excellent cooperative relations established with other government and state agencies.

Frank C. W. Pooler, Regional Forester

- Major General Hagood Visits Region Three -

Major General Johnson Hagood, 8th Corps Area Commander at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, visited the Region and in company with me spent a day on the Santa Fe Forest visiting Polica Camp, and going over some of the recreational, fish stream improvement, roadside cleanup and road work done from that camp and from Peralta Camp, now abandoned, proceeding on to Taos where we arrived the night of July 3. While in the Taos vicinity and on the Carson we saw considerable other old CCC side camps. While on the Carson we took advantage of possibly the best fishing afforded in northern New Mexico which is hard to beat anywhere in the country. While on the Carson we were accompanied by Supervisor Merker and visited the Carson office. On the 8th General Hagood left Albuquerque for Roswell and the Lincoln Forest where he was met by Supervisor Dwire who went with him over the work of the High Rolls, La Luz and Penasco Camps, returning to Fort Sam Houston via Fort Bliss.

General Hagood's trip presented an excellent opportunity to exchange views on the various aspects of the CCC work and the new organization arrangements. For CCC purposes the General has divided his Corps Area into 15 districts each under a District Commander, the ones with which we are concerned being the Fort Bliss, Silver City, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and Tucson Districts. Each District will have from 20 to 25 camps and adequate overhead, and under these District Commanders will be Sub-district Commanders in direct charge of several camps. These officers will work out of District Headquarters, spending most of their time in the respective camps under their control and for the condition of which they will be responsible but, working as they will from District Headquarters, will require no staff assistants. As heretofore each camp will be under a camp commander and the arrangement furnishes a most excellent organizational setup with lines of individual responsibility very clearly drawn. We expressed mutual appreciation for the excellent cooperative relations existing between the Army and the Forest Service and the General expressed great interest in the National Forests and other mountain country we saw and hopes to return to New Mexico some time in the future. On that occasion I hope it will be possible to get into the Gila and some of the Arizona Forests where we have fine camps, an excellent work showing and beautiful scenery. The trip was exceedingly worthwhile from my own personal standpoint and I learned something new and worthwhile in the way of organization principles from the General who is an authority in the big field of organization.

Frank C. W. Pooler, Regional Forester.

The commercial woodland zone in northern Arizona and New Mexico, consisting largely of species of pinyon and juniper in varying proportions is found mainly on areas receiving average annual precipitation of 15 to 18 inches.

From Mr. Pearson's Bulletin "Forest Types In The Southwest"



"There is NO such thing as "landscaping" the forest. Neither the dictionary nor Roget in his Thesaurus or analysis of ideas, recognize a verb 'to landscape.' The word is a substantive only. Action in connection with the idea is expressed by the verb phrase 'landscape gardening,' but a forest is no place for gardening.

"Landscape gardening is the 'art of laying out grounds and arranging trees and shrubbery in such a manner as to produce a picturesque effect.' Landscape architects, to use a phrase which has come into the dictionary in the last twenty years, are those 'whose profession it is to so arrange and modify the effects of natural scenery as to produce the best aesthetic effect considering the use to which the tract so treated is to be put, as by the arrangement of trees or shrubs, opening or closing of vistas, and arrangement of roads or paths.'

"All this may seem to be a mere study of terminology, but for those who are thinking of the forest, the very terms are significant. It is because in the landscape architect's work he has sought to produce effect by the arrangement of trees, with emphasis on the arrangement, that his work has had so little place in the forest. Landscape architecture has to do first with building of gardens and the practice of horticulture. The entire concept must be changed in dealing with the forest, which after all is not something to be laid out and arranged and modified and beautified, but is, as Webster says, 'the general aspect of nature.' The forest is nature itself, and the highest, if not the only duty to be performed by man in connection with the forest landscape, is to see that it is preserved so far as may be, considering the use to which the particular piece of forest is adapted.

"True it is that the forest is not merely a place in which trees grow, but that those trees are grown for lumber and other economic products. It is also true that the forest has other far-reaching economic values, such as the effect of forest cover on the maintenance of proper conditions of stream flow. Fortunately, these uses can be served and yet vast areas of forest land retained in their natural aspect, and even where the economic uses are dominant, due regard to preservation of the landscape or natural condition means only temporary or partial sacrifice of natural values to the economic need.

"Recreation In The National Forest: The place that recreation has in National Forest management is only beginning to be recognized, but the basic fact remains that since the beginning of civilization, and in all countries of the globe, mankind has gone to the timbered hills for recreation; for hunting, fishing, and the quiet, the peace, and the beauty of nature. No use of the woods can be of greater importance to mankind because this is direct human use.

"The Forester of the United States Indian Service, Robert Marshall, in a recent article in American Forests, sets forth the different uses of the forest for recreation and places in first priority the maintenance of the primitive - that use which above all others calls for preservation of the landscape, the 'natural aspect.' So far as the National Forests of the

United States are concerned it is believed that the first official recognition of this need of a definite program for the maintenance of the wilderness or the primitive was in the Southwest when the Gila Wilderness, so-called, was established covering more than a million acres on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico, with a view to maintaining this area as free as possible from human occupancy, and with only such kind and number of roads and trails as were necessary for the protection of the area itself from fire and other destruction. A region whose mountain slopes are covered with magnificent timber, but inaccessible to market; whose canyons are deep and all but impassable, but whose streams are alive with fish and broken with waterfalls; a region of abundant big game and highly appropriate to the purpose for which it was designated, where the natural aspects have not been modified or the trees arranged by the art of man! Following this came the recognition of preservation of the primitive as a nation-wide policy, and the setting up of primitive areas generally.

"In the abstract, public sentiment is in favor of the primitive area. Such discussion as has been given the issue in the magazines and the press has usually been favorable, but it may as well be recognized from the start that the wilderness areas contain the basis for their own destruction, and that, in the concrete, the time will come when the lovers of landscape must fight for their preservation. I do not mean that the primitive areas contain economic values when I say that they contain wherewith to destroy themselves. It is not a question of bottling up mineral resources, nor water power, since ordinarily the primitive area can be located to avoid this conflict, and it is not merely a question of commercial timber values, although the time may come when the gauge will be thrown down for specific bodies of timber, whether they are more valuable in place as trees or hauled into the mill as logs and run out as boards and sawdust. Beyond this, however, the wilderness area is a thing of beauty, and it is the very attraction of it, and the fact that it is a wilderness, that brings in people over every possible road and way-to-go, that causes people to drop down in every little opening from the air, and brings into the picture the demand for landing fields and new roads and resorts, in order that more people may more easily come in to enjoy the beauty of the landscape which would by that very incoming to a large degree destroy it.

"And right here we come to the doctrine of highest use and whether highest use necessarily means use by the greatest number. It has been said that for recreation areas on the National Forest the highest use is for picnic and campgrounds, since the individual area will serve more people under that form of use than any other, and this is probably true. On the other hand, once again referring to Marshall's article, he states that the higher use is that for the private summer home, since that form of occupancy affords the time and the seclusion for bringing out the higher, more subtle, more spiritual values of the forest. Here again, fortunately, the forest is large enough and varied enough to provide for both types of use. Whichever of the two is the higher use, it goes without saying that the two uses must be kept separate, and that the areas along the highway and along the streams which are used by the larger number of people for travel and camping and fishing and hunting must be administered with that use in mind, and protected against incumbrance by exclusive occupancy. On the other hand, off the main lines of travel and in the secluded side draws, hidden away in the timber somewhere, should be found place for the mountain cabin,



for the summer home of the individual who has the time and the desire to go into the secluded places and build himself a home. May the time never come when the forest area of America is not large enough to provide for both types of use!

"To return to the primitive area, the argument is made that it is a selfish thing to set aside these areas and to keep out of them the roads and other facilities of travel by which they might be enjoyed by the entire people without inconvenience. It is said that their use is for the limited few who enjoy the primitive conditions, who are willing to undergo the privations of travel with pack outfit, to sleep under trees and the stars, and to lose themselves for days or weeks at a time from the electric lights, matted beds and dinner tables of the commercial resort. The primitive area will never measure its value by the number of its visitors but rather by its seclusion and unfrequented solitude and the beauties of 'the general aspects of nature.' The more difficult the wilderness, the greater its attraction, and the fewer its users, and by this very measure is the value of the primitive area to be determined. It is a case of highest use, but not use by the greatest number.

"But there is a real value, concrete and definite, spiritual on the one hand, but human on the other, in the very existence of a wilderness. Is it not within the picture that the travelers along a highway which at no point enters the wilderness, and the visitors to the resort which is located outside its area, visitors who never for a moment consider themselves undergoing the hardships of travel in the wilderness - is it not easily conceivable that they will come to those resorts and travel along those highways, and spend their good money in the community because the wilderness exists, and because of the thrill they get from looking back into the mountains and knowing the wilderness is there?

"Road Building: But the landscape is not limited to the primitive area and the work of the Forest Service in preserving the landscape very properly extends to the entire confines of the forest, and particularly to the regions of heaviest use. Here it becomes necessary to build highways or roads and to develop resorts or public campgrounds. When a road is built through a National Forest it is not ordinarily a route of through travel. The purpose is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, to get from one place to another, but rather to travel and enjoy that travel. This carries with it as a very first essential that the road shall be built for the country's sake, rather than the country utilized to serve the road. In building a road through the forest, therefore, the purpose is not to accomplish a feat of engineering, nor to select a site which will be easiest of maintenance by the road crew, but rather to build such a road as will afford the finest view, of mountain or valley, the best glimpse of the stream and as little consciousness of road as possible. The need is not for a fast road with sweeping curves, long tangents, big fills, high cut banks, but such a road as fits itself to the picture, winding and undulating, going whither it will to see what it can see, restful and only so wide as must be, with trees overhanging - as little scar, as little engineering as possible.

"With this in mind, road location through the forest calls for the services not only of the road engineer or surveyor, but of the landscape archi-

fect. But when the road is built and roadside beautification is in order, it is no longer the point of view of the gardener or the architect that is needed, but that of the lover of landscape, who sees in natural conditions the true beauty of the forest. For the roadside strip, roadside clean-up should be limited to the removal of diseased and otherwise dangerous trees constituting an actual menace to human life and travel. Trees felled by human hand in the construction of the road itself or for other purposes should be removed, but the natural fall, the down trees, the picturesque snags have their part in the natural landscape, and may be just as beautiful as the living trees. There is, therefore, such a thing as going too far in the piling and burning and the raking and polishing within the roadside strip.

"The Campgrounds: For the public campgrounds themselves this same principle is of first importance. It is true that human use carries with it wear and tear and need for sanitation, and that the service units inevitably disturb natural conditions. They must be so built as to serve the purposes for which they are intended with careful planning and little changing of the natural landscape, and with the effort to subordinate the improvements and make them a part of the setting itself. Fireplaces can be built to serve the purpose and still be kept small and in what is known as the 'rock pile design' without disturbing the natural beauty. Where natural rock is available the use of the rock itself for tables, benches, and shelters is attractive. Service and durability are required but with no sacrifice of natural beauty that can be avoided. Filling and grading merely disturb what nature has provided. Planting and setting out shrubs and 'arranging trees' should not be necessary except where natural shade is lacking. The 'aspect of nature' needs no beautification. The public campgrounds should be carefully planned and laid out, but not made a garden or a park; should be complete as to facilities, but drives, shelters, latrines, tables, and fireplaces can be designed and located to merge quietly into the natural setting without display and with only such clearing as is required to make the camp spots usable.

"The principle is far-reaching - it applies to primitive area, hunting grounds, recreation area, and roadside strips; the high purpose of the forester to preserve and restore natural conditions with never a thought that it is possible or desirable to improve on Nature. Where timber operations or other economic uses have caused disturbance, restoration is a prime objective. Where the landscape is unmarred - so let it remain!"

By: M. M. Cheney, Associate Regional Forester - in  
"Recreation" for October, 1935.

Foresters use the term "woodland" to distinguish areas of low spreading tree growth from sawtimber forests. There are two fairly distinct kinds of woodland. One is made up of several species of pinon and juniper found usually between altitudinal limits of 5,000 to 7,000 feet. The other, the evergreener oak type, is found in southern Arizona between altitudes of 4,500 and 6,000 feet.

From G. A. Pearson's Bulletin "Forest Types In The Southwest - As Determined By Climate And Soil"



# OPERATION

## - New Names For Branches Approved -

New names for the branches of the Forest Service have been approved by the Secretary for the Washington Office and the same names are being extended to the field. Necessary changes will be made in the filing system later.

The former branch of Forest Management is changed to the Division of Timber Management.

Grazing will be known as the Division of Wild Life and Range Management.

Instead of the old branch of Lands we shall henceforth have the Division of Recreation and Lands.

Public Relations undergoes the greatest change. It becomes Information and Education.

Engineering remains the same but Accounts is changed to Fiscal Control.

The returns on Operation are not yet all in so it is not yet known whether it will appear in a new garb or not.

The Forester henceforth, is to be known as Chief, Forest Service, and each Division in Washington will be headed by a Division Chief.

The wording of the titles which will be used in the Regional Offices is not yet known.

There seems to be no move to change titles on the Forests.

## - E. G. Miller To Regional Office -

Forest Supervisor E. G. Miller of the Coconino has recently reported for duty as first Assistant in the Division of Operation, Fire Control and Personnel, referred to as Operation. He came to the Regional Office with a wealth of administrative experience going back to his temporary forest guard appointment on the Zuni at \$900 February 1, 1910 and his probational appointment as assistant forest ranger on the Zuni at \$1,100 effective July 1, 1910. His assignments carried him through the ranger grades on the Zuni, Manzano, and Datil Forests (now the Cibola), through the deputy supervisor grade on the old Datil and the Prescott on which latter Forest he became Forest Supervisor March 21, 1917 only to transfer to the Coconino as Forest Supervisor July 23, 1919 in which assignment he has served with great credit to himself for the last sixteen years. As Supervisor of the Coconino, which happens to be the R-3 Forest usually visited by foreign foresters and foresters from other Regions because of its reputation as an outstanding Forest and because of the Fort Valley Experimental Forest near Flagstaff, it developed on Miller to personally conduct scores of professional visitors over his Forest and explain our forest and administrative problems in a Region-wide way-a job in which he was highly successful. He replaces Kimball who becomes Chief of Lands, as previously announced, and is succeeded on the Coconino by Supervisor Hussey whose position on the Apache has already been filled by promotion of Assistant Supervisor Moore formerly of the Crook.

Mr. Miller is heartily welcomed to the Regional Office and I know his many friends will join me in congratulations which, of course, extend all down the line.

F. C. W. F.

## - Reorganization Changes -

In connection with the reorganization of the Regional Office now under way, Supervisor J. A. Scott from the Gila reported in Albuquerque recently as assistant to Mr. Shoemaker in the Division of Wild Life & Range Management.

Mr. Scott brings to the Regional Office a wealth of administrative experience, both Forest and Regional Office. His service dates from April, 1907, when he became a forest guard on the Lincoln and he served on that Forest for ten years, passing through the assistant forest ranger, forest ranger, and deputy Forest Supervisor grades. This was followed by over three years as deputy Forest Supervisor on the Gila, two years as Supervisor of the then Tusayan, nearly four years as assistant in grazing to Mr. Kerr and ten years as Supervisor of the Gila. His many friends in the RO welcome his return to Albuquerque.

He will be succeeded on the Gila by Forest Supervisor Lessel, for many years Assistant Supervisor on that Forest and more recently Supervisor of the Carson and of the Sitgreaves. Mr. Lessel in turn will be succeeded by Assistant Supervisor Fred Merkle, long of the Coconino, whose promotion to Forest Supervisor is well merited.

F. C. W. P.

#### - New Faces In The RO -

Several reorganization moves have been consummated in the last few days. Former Assistant Forest Supervisor C. W. McKenzie of the Coronado has been transferred to the Regional Office as an assistant in Operation to handle field inspection of E. R. A. He first entered the Service as Guard on the Sierra National Forest in 1912 and transferred to this Region in 1917 on the Prescott as Ranger. In 1918 he became Deputy Supervisor of the Coconino, transferring to the Coronado in 1920 where he has been since that date.

Simeon Strickland has been transferred from his former position of Assistant Supervisor of the Lincoln to assistant in the Division of Recreation and Lands. He will handle land exchange and land use planning. He entered the Service as Ranger on the Coconino in 1917 but remained there only four months transferring to the Lincoln where he has been ever since, first as scaler, then Lumberman, and last as Assistant Supervisor.

Robert C. Salton, former Assistant Supervisor of the Sitgreaves, comes in as assistant in Forest Management. He will devote most of his time to sale inspection and management plan revision. He entered the Service in 1915 as a Guard on the old Datil. He served in the World War and returned to the Datil as Ranger. In 1920 he became Deputy Supervisor of the Datil and transferred to the Coconino during that same year. In 1921 he became Forest Assistant and in 1922 was transferred to the Lincoln as Forest Examiner where he later became Assistant Supervisor. He moved to the Sitgreaves in 1927 and has been principally engaged on timber sale work on that Forest.

All three men are well known and each one has had a large amount of experience in the special line he will handle in the Regional Office.

#### - New Type Wooden Sign For R-3 -

A study of the Region 8 sign shop methods was made recently at Franklin, N. C., by E. P. Ancona of the RO. The shop has been operated for the past five or six years by Region 7 and now by the year old Region 8 at the headquarters of the Nantahala Forest. This shop, operated under direct technical supervision of the Regional Engineer, has developed a stencil and spray system of manufacture of wooden signs for roads and trails, that is distinctly different from any method employed elsewhere. The result is a durable and neat sign made cheaply and quickly with a minimum of hand labor. Orders have been placed for stencils, and plans are under way to set up a similar shop in Albuquerque. It will be thirty to sixty days before the first signs will



be coming out. The accumulated orders of the past two years will be tackled when the new equipment is available. The return to the wooden sign was the only solution to the problem of overcoming the high percentage of losses, through vandalism, in the porcelain enamel signs that have been in use in this Region for the past ten years.

#### - About Purchase Orders -

Much wailing and groaning over the number of copies of purchase orders that must be made for ERA and ECW. But how'd you like this one: An article in this month's "Fortune" (at a dollar a copy, this one was borrowed) tells how orders for Plymouths are handled at the plant. When a dealer's orders reach the factory, 35 copies are made for each car on the order. These go to all interested departments and all the specials (paint, fenders, wheels, etc. etc.) begin to converge on the assembly line and, marvelous to relate, all get together on the right car. The article further said that there were something over 2,000 possible combinations of "specials" that Plymouth purchasers throughout the world might order. As the saying goes "we don't know nuthin'."

#### - Year's Business In Central Purchase -

Central Purchase issued 2,009 purchase orders in the fiscal year which closed June 30. Bids totaled 336. Invoices covering warehouse issues and shop jobs and direct shipments totaled 3,984. The total number of vouchers handled for the year was approximately 5,500 including vouchers for R.O. allotments. This is about one third the total number of vouchers normally handled by the R. O., fourteen forests and the Southwestern prior to 1933 in a like period.

#### - Merit System -

President Roosevelt has given assurance to organized government workers that jobs in the various New Deal agencies will be placed under Civil Service as soon as the Civil Service Commission can bring up its register to meet the requirements. This would be done, the President said "at least to the extent that it is determined that such agencies are to become established branches of the government."

#### - Our Gain - Their Loss -

It was with a feeling of deep regret, states an article in a recent issue of the American Lumberman that members of all branches of the lumber industry learned that Arthur T. Upson, trade promotion manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association had tendered his resignation to accept the Directorship of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station. According to the American Lumberman, Mr. Upson came to the National Association from the Forest Service in 1924, after having functioned as Forest Assistant, Forest Examiner, Deputy Forest Supervisor, Forest Supervisor of a number of National Forests in Colorado, Chief of Operation at the Forest Products Laboratory, and finally as Chief of its section of Industrial Investigations. His work in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association was largely along the standardization of grades. He is regarded as the outstanding authority in the United States on lumber standards and species and grades of lumber suitable for all purposes.

# FIRE

## - The Use Of Chemicals In Fighting Forest Fires -

The success of studies being made in this field has not been particularly outstanding. Though some chemicals have been found which have value as fire retardants or extinguishers their value has, to a large extent, been offset by other factors such as difficulty of application or chemical activity which makes them poisonous or dangerous to handle. Some chemicals are quite effective when confined to a small space, such as a closed room where the gases formed cannot so easily escape but when applied in the open air their effect is greatly reduced because of the movement of air currents and strong drafts caused by the heat of the fire. On the whole, it appears that chemicals, at least until much further developed, will be of limited value in fighting forest fires. High cost and physical difficulties in their use make the use of chemicals impractical, at least for the present.

## - Coronado -

From Wingo: "I have established contact again with the local forest officers of Mexico. Two men of the Mexican Forest Service are located at Nogales. I have met and discussed cooperation with Ibarra, forest technician of Sonora, Mexico. He has a 'written plan' of cooperation which I will submit for your consideration as soon as it is typed in 'both languages.' Ibarra is a pleasant fellow to meet, has had 14 years of experience and is a real forester."

P.S. Will probably get cooperation burning 'fire line' in October. (Wingo). This is fine work on Wingo's part. We may get a good deal of help from this cooperation. (Coronado Bulletin).

## - U. S. Forest Service Equipment Laboratory -

A news letter from the Washington Office states that the Forest Service is establishing a special research laboratory, with headquarters at Spokane, Washington, bringing together its technical resources for the improvement of forest work machinery and operating technique. Next January, an advisory committee will meet at Spokane, to draw up for the Laboratory a program of the most urgent research work in its field.

The aim of the Forest Service in establishing this plant is to institutionalize the activity and to provide the men engaged in such work with a central shop and laboratory, fully equipped with modern tools and instruments, where the collective services of technicians in various fields will be available.

Regional Forester E. W. Kelley, Region 1, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana, will have general supervision of the Laboratory.

Headquarters of the Laboratory was placed at Spokane because it is near large national forest areas of different types where, under actual field conditions, machines and methods may be tested.

The equipment committee, which will meet January 20, includes: Regional Forester E. W. Kelley, Chairman; Earl W. Loveridge, Assistant Chief of Forest Service, Washington; E. I. Kotok, California Forest Experiment Station; J. H. Price, Region 5; J. F. Campbell, Region 6; H. T. Gisborne, Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station; A. B. Hastings, State Cooperation, Washington; T. W. Norcross, Division of Engineering, Washington; and D. N. Matthews, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station.



# TIMBER MANAGEMENT

## - Twig Blight Inoculation Tests -

Dr. W. H. Long, Senior Pathologist, and his staff have been conducting inoculation experiments on living pine twigs to determine the organism definitely responsible for the disease known as twig blight. These inoculation experiments began in July 1934, and continued to date. From July 9, 1934 to January 5, 1935, 5,352 inoculations and 1983 checks were made on 530 trees. From January 6, 1935 to October 1, 1935, 1,183 inoculations and 437 checks were made on 159 trees. None of the inoculations made in 1934 or 1935 produced typical twig blight flags until certain inoculations made on July 16, 1935, when another type of organism was used. The inoculation made with this new organism produced typical twig blight flags (a flag is a twig with dead or dying needles) after an interval of from 3 to 5 weeks. This flagging was practically 100 percent for the twigs inoculated by this new method. Twigs which were not inoculated completely around the twig did not show flagging as soon as those in which the inoculum was placed in contact with the entire circumference of the twig at a given point. Twigs which were inoculated on two opposite sides are now beginning to show definite flags after an interval of 7 weeks, while inoculations on only one side have not flagged, but cultures from the inoculated area show that the one-half upon which the disease producing fungus was placed was killed and resined, and typical cultures of the introduced organism were recovered from the diseased area. Field observations and other research studies have shown that flagging will not be produced unless there is a multiple infection practically surrounding the twig. It is noted that similar results are being obtained in the field inoculations mentioned above. The production of typical artificial flags by inoculating living, healthy green ponderosa pine twigs is a great advance in our effort to solve the twig blight problem. Dr. Long states that these inoculations prove beyond any shadow of doubt that the disease known as twig blight is caused by a micro-organism and not by insects, mechanical injuries, freezing or any climatic factors or conditions. The source of this disease is not as yet known.

## - S-Sales-Jemez N. F. 1906 -

While on a field trip recently on the Santa Fe there was opportunity to look over the old Dye sale area in Canada De Cochiti, states E. G. Miller of the R. O.

The area originally embraced a beautiful stand of ponderosa pine in the canyon in addition to a considerable area of timber of the same specie located above the rim of the canyon.

Contrary to the usual procedure the heavy stand of sawtimber near the mill was practically untouched and logging operations were started near the outside of the area on top of the rim. A long chute was built, considerable timber was cut there, dropped off the rim via the chute and skidded to the mill, but at the sawmill set only an area of about 200 yards square was logged. This was clean cut.

It is interesting to note that the scars of logging operations are almost entirely healed. The buildings are completely gone, part of the old boiler set, only, is to be seen - and whole area once torn and scarred by the operation is sodded down with blue grass and now presents an ideal location for recreational improvements.

Such an entire reversal of the general rule is both unusual and gratifying. This sale on the then Jemez National Forest, was designated, I. A. Dye, 4/10/1906, and was later cancelled.

- Thinning Plots -

A series of thinning plots was established in a dense seedling stand in Decker Wash on the Sitgreaves in 1926. The spacings were 1 to 2 feet; 2 to 3 feet; 3 to 4 feet; 10 feet, and a control plot in which there were usually several seedlings per square foot. A recent examination by Pearson and Ranger Howard Smith shows that the greatest height growth, but relatively low diameter growth, has been made on the unthinned or lightly thinned plots. On these plots the seedlings are now mostly between 5 and 7 feet tall, and there is sufficient variation to indicate that dominants are in the process of development. On the 3 to 4 and 10-foot plots the trees are of very poor form, and the crowns have poor foliage because of severe tip moth damage. The tip moth has been far less active in the denser stands, a relation which has been observed to be quite general on the Colorado Plateau.

- Oil Vs. Coal For Logging Locomotives -

Oil instead of coal is used as fuel in all locomotives operated in connection with logging timber on the national forests in this Region. It is of interest to note the beginning of this practice, which has proven its worth in reducing the number of fires started from locomotives along logging railroad rights of way. Possibly the initial local step in the direction of using oil instead of coal is contained in a letter of October 24, 1906, from J. F. Holmes, Assistant Forest Inspector, to Mr. T. A. Riordan, President of the Greenlaw Lumber Company, who was about to purchase timber on what is now the Coconino National Forest, then known as the San Francisco Mountain Forest Reserve. Mr. Holmes' approach to the problem of incorporating this provision in the proposed agreement was to compare the fuel value and costs of oil, securing his data from the Standard Oil Company, with those of coal. Oil costs, f. o. b. Flagstaff at that time are given as \$1.65 per bbl. and coal was figured to cost on an average of \$6.15 per ton at Flagstaff. Fuel value of the oil was computed at 3 to 4 bbls. equal to one ton of coal, according to the quality of the coal. On the basis of averages, it was brought out that the oil was cheaper from the company's standpoint and, in addition, Mr. Holmes called attention also to the fact that this fuel would obviate the need for the company patrolling the rights of way during the dry seasons, would reduce the cost of the company's fire fighting and reduce the width of the required rights of way clearing. The cost of converting the company's coal burning engines to oil was figured at about \$300 per engine. On the basis of this showing, Mr. Riordan was convinced of the desirability of the practice and the engines were converted and oil was used in their locomotives in logging the proposed sale and this fuel has since that time been used in logging.

- Reaction Of Pine Seedlings To Shade -

Ponderosa pine seedlings were grown in a nursery for five years under uniformly favorable moisture conditions but under varying degrees of sunlight. Four grades of insolation, namely, full sunlight, approximately 50, 20, and 10 percent of full sunlight were compared. All plants in the lowest light intensity died during the first winter. All but two of those in 20 percent light have died during the 5-year period and the survivors are much smaller and more slender than those in full sunlight or half shade. The plants in half shade have made slightly less height growth and only about half the diameter growth of those in full sunlight. (Summary Of A Report By Pearson)



- Cady Lumber Plants Sold To McNary -

Properties and assets of the Cady Lumber Company and its subsidiaries, the largest plant of its kind in the Southwest, were sold recently by Chandler M. Wood, receiver, to James G. McNary for more than \$800,000. The Cady Co. has been in receivership since 1930. Properties purchased by McNary under a plan of reorganization included the Cady Lumber Company, Apache Railway Company, Standard Lumber Mills, and Southwest Lumber Sales Corporation. McNary was the only bidder at the public sale conducted on the steps of the Coconino County court house. The amount paid to the receiver will enable him to pay all receiver's obligations. Under the purchase price McNary assumed taxes and obligations of the firm.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the U. S. District Court, the reorganized company will acquire title to properties of the Cady Lumber Company, including plants at Flagstaff and McNary, securities and capital stock of the Apache Railway Company, capital stock of the Southwest Lumber Sales Corporation and by separate agreement the plant of the Standard Lumber Mills, Inc., at Standard, Arizona. It is anticipated that operations now carried on by the receiver will be continued without interruption when the new Company takes possession within the next three or four months. Since the Company went into receivership, the plant at McNary has been in operation. It now employs approximately 700 men. (Note: Sale of this plant will have little or no effect on amount of timber cut on the forest.)

- Douglas Fir Reproduction -

Krauch has submitted a preliminary report on reproduction of Douglas fir. The field work covers three seasons. Instead of following the old method of staking out plots and waiting for development Krauch placed the whole experiment under control, as far as that was possible. Plots were laid out in series giving varying degrees of root competition and shade from old trees. In open situations artificial shades of varying density were employed. Different kinds of soil treatment and litter were compared. One complete series was protected against rodents as well as cattle, another against cattle only, and a third was open to both rodents and cattle. Seed was sown in 1932, 1933, and 1934. All sowings, including the dry summer of 1934, have given effective germination. The outstanding conclusion thus far is that rodents dominate the whole picture. Where rodents are excluded, seedlings have been obtained under nearly all treatments, while without rodent exclusion other treatments have been without avail. (From: Branch of Research Monthly Report - SW Region)

- Sawdust Utilization -

The Massachusetts Dept. of Conservation has found a new use for material removed as a result of forest thinnings and slashing. Forest owners are aided in locating a market for cordwood, sawdust and wood shavings. Robert P. Parmenter, Extension Forester, found a suitable use for these formerly waste products. Some of it is used as cordwood. The rest, which is too small for that use, is converted into sawdust or wood shavings. This process is performed by a newly designed portable grinder adapted for this purpose. There is an increasing demand for these products for use as bedding in cattle barns, poultry houses, for woodflour used in chemical preparations and as cleaning material for fur and silver. It is also used for packing and insulating material. Some of the material is pressed into briquets for use as fuel. The prices quoted range from \$2 a cord for sawdust with the bark in it to \$8 to \$10 a cord for sawdust free from bark. By the carload sawdust sells for \$120 and \$150.

# WILD LIFE <sup>AND</sup> RANGE MANAGEMENT

## - Grazing -

By way of summary it may be said that although controlled grazing can be employed to aid forest reproduction, uncontrolled grazing may vitiate all other silvicultural measures designed to restock the forest. Selection of seed trees, brush disposal, and fire protection may be up to the highest standard obtainable, yet if livestock are permitted to eat the seedlings, natural reproduction will fail or fall short of its possibilities.

(Excerpt from Report by Pearson and Marsh)

## - Texas Longhorns Rank With Big Game Animals -

Nearly 100 old-time Texas longhorns - a type of cattle now almost extinct - are enjoying Federal protection along with more than 1,000 big-game animals on the Wichita Game Preserve in southwestern Oklahoma, reports the U. S. Biological Survey. The longhorns are being preserved as an interesting type of livestock that played an important part in early Western life. A recent census showed the 61,000 acre refuge was home also to 299 buffalo, 222 elk, and about 500 Virginia deer and 200 wild turkeys. Forest Service and Biological Survey experts counted the buffalo and longhorns by driving them through a pasture gate. The elk were tallied by a party covering the entire big-game pasture in a single day, by automobile and on foot. The deer count was based on observations and examination of tracks after a rain. The turkey estimate was made while taking the big game count.

## - Senator Ingall's Tribute To The Grass -

Next <sup>in</sup> importance to the divine profusion of water, light, and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than those minute tenants of the mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended; and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead. Grass is the forgiveness of Nature - her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Belegued by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds of wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world. It evades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains and modifies the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and fields, it bides its time to return and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonery of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.



- Difficult To Recognize -

Many plants growing in southern Arizona are very difficult to recognize in a seedling stage. One frequently hears grazing men say that they have never seen seedlings of Bear grass (*Nolina macrocarpa*). Perhaps the reason is that Bear grass seedlings resemble true grasses until well along in their growth. Seeds of some of the southern Arizona plants are often quite peculiar in their habits of germination. Seeds of many spring annuals will not germinate at high temperatures; but will grow during hot weather, once germinated. Filaree is an example of a plant having this peculiarity. Sotol is often a viviparous plant, the seeds germinating while still on the seed stalk. Mr. Gibson, of the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, applies the term "hijos", to those plants. A Spanish bayonet on the station grounds at Parker Creek is growing from a juniper tree, four feet above the ground. Some dirt lodged in the fork of the juniper and here the Spanish bayonet grew. It is at least four years old.

- Grazing Surveys In 1879 -

"To administer and watch properly a certain estate, it is necessary to know its exact limits and its productivity. Hence the obligation of preparing a map of the meadows, of indicating their limits, of studying their 'possibilities', of fixing the number and kind of animals to be admitted to grazing, and of planning the maintenance and melioration in the case of both meadows and roads, as well as the isolated groups of trees. To succeed in this, we need technical knowledge. 'We need the disinterestedness and firmness lacking in municipal officers and which,' according to Senator Michel, 'the forest officials possess to a high degree.'" (From "Reforestation In The (French) Alps")

- The 15th Annual Conference -

The 15th annual conference of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners was held at the La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on September 4 and 5. The welcoming address was given by Governor Clyde Tingley and the key to Santa Fe was presented by Mayor Charles H. Barker. The principal speakers on the program and their topics were as follows: S. R. DeBoer, Planning Consultant to New Mexico and Utah Planning Boards, "Making a Place for Wildlife in State and National Planning"; Carl D. Shoemaker, Secretary to Senate Wildlife Committee, "Recent Developments in a Nationwide Conservation Movement"; Messrs. Henderson and Gilchrist, Biological Survey, "Biological Survey's Program for Wildlife Restoration"; Herbert C. Davis, Executive Officer, California, "The States' Responsibilities in Game and Fish Administration"; Wm. J. Tucker, Executive Secretary, Texas Game Commission, "Fitting Migratory Bird Seasons to Climatic Conditions"; Nathan Moran, "Restrictions on Waterfowl Shooting"; Fred J. Foster, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, "Progress in Fish Culture"; F. R. Carpenter, Director, Division of Grazing, "Provision for Wildlife on the Public Domain"; C. E. Rachford, Assistant Forester, "The Forest Service's Program for Wildlife"; David Madsen, National Park Service, "Address"; Col. Arthur Foran, President, More Game Birds In America, "Progress of Game Restoration in Past Five Years." After each address the topic was opened for general discussion and many interesting and informative sidelights were presented. Some questions were asked Mr. Rachford relative especially to Reg. G-20A and these were answered, appar-

ently to the satisfaction of the questioners when he told them that the objective of that regulation is to promote the interests of wildlife on the National Forests and that it would be employed when necessary to properly safeguard those interests. Mr. Rachford made it clear that in his opinion much would be gained when all agencies interested in wildlife directed their efforts toward the needs of wildlife and less toward questions of jurisdiction over it.

Game Warden Elliott S. Barker of New Mexico was reelected President of the Association and San Francisco chosen as the meeting place in 1936.

R. P. Boone and D. A. Shoemaker

- Protected From Bill Collectors -

Discovery in the South of ivory-billed woodpeckers has been reported by the National Association of Audubon Societies. The exact location of the discovery has been withheld by the association until adequate measures have been taken to protect the birds from collectors. The ivory-billed woodpecker is probably the rarest bird in the United States. In addition to the newly discovered location it is known to exist in Louisiana.

- Beneficial Results Of Fish Stream Improvement -

Mr. Gee reports as follows upon the basis of his recent examination of East Verde Creek on the Tonto Forest: "This stream has responded wonderfully to stream improvement. Several hundred fish were observed in a stretch of stream in which two years ago only two fish were observed. Observations were much simpler two years ago because no deep pools were there at that time. As near as can be determined, fewer fish have been planted during the past year."

- Juniper And Alfalfa As A Feed -

The food value of juniper has been discussed considerably in the past few years. At first we thought big game animals, such as deer, elk and antelope browsed juniper because they were starved to it. Later we found that it was a decided preference that made them eat juniper and that they would eat it at nearly all seasons of the year. The discussion then led to its value as a food. The following chemical analyses are very surprising and prove beyond any question of doubt that juniper is not only palatable to big game animals but has a high food value.

Feed Analysis Of Juniper As Compared To Alfalfa

	<u>Juniper (Juniperus Pachyphloea)</u>	<u>Alfalfa</u>
Crude Protein	5.76	18.25
Ash	12.07	11.33
Crude fat	3.81	1.08
Crude fibre	20.76	28.38
Nitrogen Free Extract	21.85	34.29

Crude fat determined by ether extract and in juniper undoubtedly represents resins. Note ratio between the two feeds on nitrogen free extract.



# RECREATION AND LANDS

## - Proof -

"The evidence of traffic records that show the heavy flow of tourist travel to regions of recognized scenic beauty should be convincing that roadside improvement has an economic as well as an aesthetic value." (R-4)

## - Houses On Wheels -

A recent traffic count showed that 17% of the campers entering Yosemite National Park came in house trailers. The use of these motorized dwellings is rapidly increasing and manufacturers are turning them out in large quantities, some costing as much as \$5,000. Their increasing use on National Forests is bringing up many problems.

## - Idea? -

Overnight Shelters On Lookout Points: Because of heavy public uses we have found it necessary to develop overnight shelters on several of our lookouts or in their very near vicinity. Such shelters serve a dual purpose - they make it possible for visitors to remain overnight, thus increasing the pleasure and profit of the trip and do away to a large extent with the incentive of early and late season visitors to break into the houses and the usually destructive results that follow such an act. (Region 6)

## - Beginning Of The Scenic Strip In R-3 -

On December 27, 1906, 61 citizens of Flagstaff petitioned the Assistant Forest Supervisor of what is now the Coconino Forest as follows: "That no healthy western yellow pine timber be cut within 100 feet of the Tuba City Road on the area within the proposed Greenlaw sale. This road is used continuously by tourists and others in visiting the natural curiosities in that vicinity and the timber adds much to the attractiveness of the trip." This petition was referred to the Forester's office and the Associate Forester stated in a letter to the petitioners "that the contract with the Greenlaw Company will provide that no healthy pine trees within 100 feet of the road shall be marked for cutting." This was probably the beginning of the policy of reserving scenic strips in sale areas where these sale areas adjoin public roads.

## - All American Land Users Were Devastators -

It appears that the broadcast failure of private forest ownership and management in the American Plan for forestry is not the fault of the private owner, but of the conditions which have compelled his course. Europe has solved this problem both in forestry and all other land use. There need not be in the Lake States a total extinguishing of the private forest owner. A balance between public and private ownership, is essential to the encouragement of private initiative. It is not fair to blame the lumbermen for devastation of some 100 millions of acres of forests; not any more fair than to blame the farmer for the devastation of more than this much crop land. The lumberman, the farmer, and the cattle man have all been devastators, not because private ownership of forests or farms or cattle is wrong, but because our older attitude toward land use has permitted and encouraged exploitation.

- Announcing The New Recreation Improvement Manual -

"In introducing the new Recreation Improvement Manual this point is stressed, the entire contents have come from individuals, both in the field, and in the Regional Office. The quintuplet drawings were donated and we wish, hereby, to acknowledge our indebtedness to all contributors."

From introduction to back cover this manual is intended to be used, not as an "Ultimate Standard" - nor iron bound rule - but its objective is to establish a "Unity of Design" and a minimum of quality which must be equalled or bettered. Regardless of the seeming insignificance of many of the details encountered in this class of Improvements we must realize that standardization is much more important than we may realize at first glance. Hundreds of thousands - and millions - of citizens who first become interested in the forests do so through use of Forest Highways and through use of forests for recreation. The Forests belong to the citizens of the nation. To awaken, and to cultivate the sense of value of the forest resources and the necessity of conservation we must lose no opportunity to promote interest and to practice every care in location of improvements. We must use the utmost caution in preserving natural surroundings, and avoid damage to natural vegetation during construction, and also make use of natural screening to make every setup blend in and harmonize with the surroundings natural to each location.

Special emphasis is therefore placed on "Plan And Survey" with a view to securing best use of timber - shade - and vegetation, and to plan any necessary transplanting. Trained men should supervise all the preliminary planning and surveys.

Sanitation is also a most important feature, and should receive every possible consideration.

We believe that with special stress on Plans and Surveys and on Sanitation that the rest will follow. Of the 124 pages there are 76 pages of Illustrations, Mechanical Drawings, Architectural Plans, Designs and Artistic Marginal Decorations, and there are also 14 pages of Legend, Charts, and bills of material, which leaves 34 pages of actual detailed instructions.

Every class of improvement which is suggested in the Manual is supported by working plans - perspectives - and illustrations, to the extent that we feel it not only represents a detailed and finished work but is also a very interesting, instructive, and invaluable part of the equipment necessary in Recreation Improvements. (Recreation and Lands)

- The Forests Are Character Builders -

From a radio talk on "Recreation In The National Forests" broadcast by a member of this office, we quote the following excerpt:

"..The histories of practically every <sup>great</sup> personage in this and other countries indicate that portions of their lives were spent in natural surroundings, and it is believed that these contributed to their character development. People just naturally think and develop differently in an environment of nature from what they do in the hustle and bustle of man-made surroundings. The solitude of the forests are conducive to creative thoughts.



The natural processes of the soil, plant life, and animal life; their relations to one another and their reactions and adjustments when the balance of nature is disturbed, suggest a scheme of control that is far beyond human intelligence. They bring a person closer to his Creator, especially if a part of the time in the woods is spent alone. I believe in appraising a person you would instinctively give some preference to one who chooses to spend his leisure time in the natural environment of the forests as against another who chooses the glittering attractions of a man-made resort. I believe also that besides contributing to pleasures and health, the recreational resources of the forests have immeasurable yet positive influence in the building of American character..."

- Nomenclature -

Examination of the old maps of Arizona and records left by General Crook and other officers reveals the fact there has been considerable change in Arizona in the last fifty years. Judging by the change in names, there has been both improvement and loss during this period. Crooktown, near Ash Fork, and Ballyache Flat near Bowie, have disappeared; but the Sierra Bonitas are now only the Graham Mountains. Camp Misfortune, between Fort Apache and San Carlos, seems to have gone by the board; but so have the Sierra de los Superbas near Clifton. Monkey Springs has changed to Grezerville. Ticket Post Hill near Globe has changed to Top of the World. Molly Day Creek near Roosevelt is now Sally May or the Salome Creek. Change in transportation seems to have influenced the nomenclature too, for Saddle Point is now Florence Junction Filling Station. But, it seems impossible to find any name of today, to fill the place in our romantic imagination, of a canyon near General Springs and a cliff extending over it once called Dead Shot Canyon and Walpai Pete's Leap.

- Search For Beauty -

Discussing the "Importance of Recreational Areas In The Social Order," Wm. West Morris, Forester of the Division of Land Economic Inventory, writing in Parks and Recreation, says in part: "The greatest asset of any recreational area in the long run is its scenic beauty. It is true some folks go to certain regions for the hunting, others just to get fish, not to enjoy the fishing; but these pleasures are incomplete unless coupled with an attractive landscape which holds the vacationist from year to year. I have caught trout in swamps and I have caught them on the high banks of sparkling streams, but there is no doubt in my mind as to which place calls me back at vacation time. The great attraction and lasting drawing card then for the majority of recreation seekers is the scenic beauty. Possibly some would not realize just why they are attracted to certain regions but I believe it is due to the visual pictures of these lovely places which we retain in our mind's eye. Other considerations which attract are the healthfulness of the place, its water, good air, and general climate, points of historical interest, and last but not least, the amount of game. Again, in the matter of game, people are hunting with the camera instead of a gun to a great extent, the success of which depends also, to a certain degree, upon scenic points."

## - Adult Education -

At the recent conference on Adult Education, held under the auspices of the University of New Mexico, Rex King read a paper "Relation of the Forest Service to Adult Education." The conference was called for the primary purpose of outlining a setup for adult education in New Mexico and was attended by the leading educators of the state and in particular by those now engaged in adult education and vocational training. The day and a half program was well attended and consisted of papers covering all angles of the subject. New Mexico, in the last year or so, has done a great deal in adult education and the impression gained from the conference was that it means business and is going right ahead with it. One topic which was covered quite thoroughly was the age at which a man loses his ability to learn which obviously has an important bearing on training and adult education.

The Forest Service paper gave a survey of the educational problems which the Forest Service has successfully met; first, the education of the West in the theory and practical application of the concepts of conservation and the concomitant job of training its own personnel to educate the public; second, the training of its personnel in efficiency and administrative ability. The several systems of training which have been employed in the service were described; the individual training in the apprentice system which was at first solely relied on; the summer employment of students; the group training in camps and the correspondence courses. The conclusion which was drawn was that each system has its place and that the best results are gained from the proper combination of all of the systems which combination varies under different sets of conditions. Stress was given the fact, that an important part of our training and educational programs is developing the ability to coordinate all of the various uses of the National Forests and the objectives of conservation. That may be expressed as changing specialists into all around forest administrators.

The opportunity for training in conservation activities presented by the CCC Camps was pointed out. Increased activity along this line by the Forest Service has already been initiated by the Washington Office.

## - Forest Service Moves Mountains -

At the mammoth parade which lasted an hour and ten minutes during Albuquerque's Golden Jubilee the Forest Service float was awarded first place and a silver cup is now adorning the Regional Office. The float had stiff competition but smoked its way across the finish line ahead of all others, even those displaying the youth and beauty of Albuquerque.

Built on one of the big semi-trailers it was 40 feet long and 10 feet wide. On the front end and covering the cab was a green tree-covered mountain, crowned by a lookout tower and well stocked with deer, bear, turkey, cattle, and squirrels. A summer home occupied a beautiful little flat. At the base of the mountain in a valley stood the buildings of the "Green Pine Lumber Company" with truck loads of logs coming and trucks of lumber going. But across the valley what a scene met the eye. The dilapidated and abandoned ruins of the "I. M. Busted Lumber Company" stood as stark proof of what happens when forests are not protected and handled on a sustained yield basis. Behind them rose another mountain but this had only the stumps and stumps of a once beautiful forest. Some of the stubs and logs still glowed red and smoke curled up the valleys from them. With the forest and the green gone the



yellow soil had cut into ghastly gullies - not a green thing on the mountain nor sign of life. Placards on the sides of the truck helped those who were slow to see the point. Probably, thirty thousand people saw it during the four days and it is safe to say that all of them got the idea it conveyed.

To "Admiral" McCament goes the credit for its success. He labored long and hard on it. Drafting contributed blue prints, animals, and a lot of help. In fact, everyone helped. In the parade McCament was the "fire". Concealed under the mountain he puffed the smoke up through with a bee smoker. Harold Kendall was the periscope. He sat on the bumper - under the foothills - and directed the driver.

It was some float and you all should have seen it.

#### - The National Forest Tours -

Apparently the citizens of Albuquerque and community have just been waiting for some such idea as the motorcade. With a view to getting a definite sizeup of the public's reaction the first trip was made Sunday, June 16. No advance publicity was given except paragraphs in Friday's and Saturday's papers. These notices merely mentioned the fact that a Forest Service pilot car would leave the parking lot at the Heights Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. Sunday morning. The public was invited to come along on a scenic trip taking in Cedro Canyon, Manzano, Red Canyon, Quarai Ruins, Abo Ruins, and return via Belen. Even though the fishing was just getting good and many doubtless already had all plans made for the week-end a very gratifying turnout was made and 43 people made the entire trip which logged 167 miles.

The enthusiasm expressed by every individual and the suggestions made by them for additional and similar trips showed that a 200 mile trip would not be too far for most of them. All brought their own lunches and we furnished coffee, sugar and cream at luncheon stop arranged at Red Canyon recreational area above Manzano. The interest shown in the trip and the friendly attitude of everyone points toward great possibilities in this line. No attempt was made to "tell the world" about the history of the country or hand out any Forest Service propaganda and so far as possible everyone received his share of attention with a view to cultivating the already friendly and cooperative attitude of the public toward the Forest Service.

Note: A total of five motorcades have been conducted with attendance running as high as 93. Logs of the trips have been carefully written up, not primarily for use on the motorcades although each person attending has received a copy, but they have been written up in such a way and in sufficient detail that anyone though entirely unfamiliar with the country may make any of the trips without a guide and may be assured of seeing the points of interest, gain a smattering of local history, an idea as to what the Forest Service is doing, and return home on schedule without getting off on a wrong road.

#### - Educational Adviser's Conference -

Giving the third address on the opening day, Rex King, Chief of Information and Education, represented the Forest Service at the CCC Educational Adviser's Conference which was held July 26-27 at the Seventh Cavalry Theater, Fort Bliss, Texas.

The conference was attended by many army officers in charge of CCC work. Also present were representatives of many other different branches of the CCC.



- Arizona Showboat Reports -

An unusual incident illustrating the interest of the average tourist in forest activities occurred recently, according to Captain Russell of the "Arizona."

Five ladies, vacationing by auto, bearing a New York State license, questioned the Showboat Captain about the fire situation. Other questions followed. Then the ladies followed the "Showboat" from Hot Springs to Beaverhead to see a forest picture program. Heavy rains, and hill roads were no bluff to these ladies who pushed on through in spite of a suggestion near the old Fort that they cut north to the highway if they were discouraged by mud and bad roads.

They were treated to coffee and supper by the CCC officers on late arrival at the camp, and the Captain paid tribute to their courage and interest in forestry, in his talk to the men.

They were tired and no doubt sick of their undertaking but they attended the show and were given a hearty cheer by the CCC men. They spent the night at the Lodge near camp and next morning tried to hire some one to drive them out of the rain area to the highway. There is no doubt the experience seemed trying to them but it will furnish subject for conversation for many years to come, and I trust that after they reached the pavement, and rested their nerves a bit, they really found enjoyment in their trip.

They were cultured and refined, apparently unused to rural conditions and hardships, but were game and never complained. The traditions of the old West were maintained by everyone who conversed with them and no one asked their names, they answered to "New York", and so far as I know departed unidentified.

- PR -

It means just that, and in its broadest sense refers to the relation of every individual in the Service, to the people with whom that individual comes into contact. Let us not "put the saddle on the wrong horse" but, remember that, as has been said, "regardless of our own personal opinion in the matter we humans are all terribly alike," and that therefore the problems confronting each one of us very likely isn't so much different from the problems confronting the other fellow in the same position.

After all we are dealing principally with people, at least the variable factor in the problems confronting us is the human element, and that element isn't so variable as one may suppose. Of course, conditions do vary somewhat with localities and individuals but not nearly to the extent that we are prone to believe. Therefore, the vast importance of plans - surveys - and standard regulations should not be minimized. The more closely we can accomplish standard application of all plans, objectives and regulations the more uniform will the public reaction to the organization become.

The influence of each individual may be likened to a chain letter or "ripple on the pond." The reaction either for or against our objectives reaches infinitely beyond those we personally contact.

# C.C.C.

## - CCC In The March Of Time -

A letter recently received from Director of Publicity for "The March of Time" states that in the sixth release of this series of films which were started September 20, one entire episode is devoted to the CCC picturing the service in forestry and national park improvement which the youths have already rendered the country. From fire fighting to building dams and beautifying national parks representative groups of the 600,000 useful, self-respecting men and boys who people the CCC Camps from Washington to New Hampshire will take part in this new "March of Time."

## - CCC Men Enroll For Night Courses -

"At the invitation of Dr. Zimmerman, President of the University of New Mexico, two members of the University side camp are enrolled for night courses at the University. In addition, Superintendent Churches reports that 15 members are attending night courses at the high school. On this basis 17 of the present camp strength of 21 men are enrolled. Another one of the boys is taking a night course at business college." (El Cibolero)

It appears that this bunch of boys realize the opportunities offered by the CCC and are out to make the most of the chance to prepare themselves for better jobs.

## - No Limit -

There don't seem to be no limit to what our boys can do. Look at these headlines which appeared in a Tucson daily:

"FISH STREAMS ARE PLANNED NEAR TUCSON  
Forest Supervisors Tour Mountains  
Inspecting Possible Sites."

## - CCC Boys Become Expert Axemen -

The CCC crew from Camp F-5, Flagstaff, doing timber culture work on the Fort Valley Experimental Forest, has developed into expert axemen. The boys, most of them from the plains of Texas, had never used an axe except to split wood or break up dry-goods boxes. Their attempts at felling and pruning were deplorable. Long, jagged limb stubs and gapping, bleeding bark and wood wounds were mute evidence of improper use of the axe. Their tools looked more like bludgeons than axes. The crew was given a pep talk and a demonstration of how to sharpen an axe and how to use it properly. Their response was gratifying. To maintain their interest and good work it was announced that at the end of two weeks a contest would be staged with a new double-bit axe for prize, the contestants to be judged on quality of axemanship only. When the contest was over the judges (Forest Officers) had difficulty in selecting the best axeman, for the work was generally excellent. It has been interesting to observe that the interest in good axemanship has not slackened since the contest.



- Citation -

The following letter was sent to Supervisor Lessel expressing appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by the men from Kingston CCC Camp:

"Office Of The Clerk, Village Of Hatch,  
September 12, 1935

"L. R. Lessel, Superintendent,  
Gila National Forest,  
Silver City, N. M.

"Dear Sir: May we express to you our sincere appreciation of the service rendered by your CCC boys during the recent flood crisis here. The boys conducted themselves as gentlemen should and attacked their job here just as if each had a personal interest in its success. The result of their labors undoubtedly resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars in property and possibly lives from the flood waters. We wish to assure you that any visit which you may make to Hatch will be made as pleasant as possible by us.

Yours truly,

/s/ Harry A. Wilson,

"Acting Mayor, Hatch, New Mexico."

- Hold Open House -

The open house at Camp F-8-N, on the Cibola, held on Sunday, October 20, from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., was a huge success.

The two local papers carried writeups giving advance notice of the occasion. In spite of the storm on Saturday night the morning of the 20th dawned bright and clear and about 185 cars with approximately 700 citizens from Albuquerque went out to Sandia Park to participate in the open house and official opening of the Sandia Recreational Areas on which work is just being completed by the men from Camp F-8-N.

Project Superintendent John Churches originated the idea, and Commanding Officer Chas W. Miller chipped in with his usual 100% cooperation. The Camp, though at all times an example of neatness, was given even extra care. The Army escorted visitors throughout the whole camp - explaining the operation and maintenance of the organization and the life of the men while there.

The Forest Service stationed men at all forks of roads, and turnoffs to the locations and sets, and there - at the location of the improvements - men were stationed to show the work and answer all questions.

Each visiting car was furnished with a mimeographed writeup of the "Formal Opening" which contained two very appropriate articles, "The Forest Service" by Supt. Churches, and the "Civilian Conservation Corps" by Lieut. Chas. W. Miller. These articles explained the work done by the men of Camp F-8-N, a summary of their accomplishments, and a word picture of the lives of the men in the camp.

To the cooperation, between the Army and the Forest Service, goes not only the credit for a very successful official opening and open house, but this same cooperation is largely responsible for the fine spirit and the large amount of high class work accomplished by Camp F-8-N.

# R 3 NEWS

- R. O. Visitor -

Professor C. de Villiers, of the Stellenbosch University, South Africa, who has been in the United States for the past several months on an extended lecture tour, and who is representing the South African Government in a study of all phases of university campus life and activities, was a recent visitor in the RO. He spent several weeks at the University of New Mexico and will visit the University of California at Los Angeles and Harvard for a month each before returning to South Africa.

Mr. de Villiers expressed great interest in the Civilian Conservation Corps, its policies, objectives, administration, and accomplishments.

The Professor is keenly interested in forestry and range management. He stated that much of New Mexico reminds him of parts of South Africa where the annual precipitation is about 8 inches. He asked about our forage plants and mentioned some South African forage plants which might be useful in this country.

## - Gila Trail Riders -

The "Trail Riders" got away to a good start from Silver City, Wednesday, August 20, with 23 women and 3 men in the party, not counting Forest Officers, horse wranglers, and cooks.

"Trail Riders of the National Forests" is the name which the American Forestry Association has given to groups of people it organizes each summer to make pack trips through primitive areas of the National Forests. This summer there has been one through the Sun River area on the Flathead Forest, one through the Wind River area on the Wyoming, and this one through the Gila Primitive Area. The latter required 10 days and is expected to be an annual affair.

In organizing these trips, the American Forestry Association has proceeded on the theory that there are many people who desire to get back into areas where primitive conditions are being preserved, and away from Sunday picnic conditions. The Association is evidently correct because members of the Gila party came from points all the way from Massachusetts to the Pacific Coast, and the Manager of the party reports that at least forty applicants could not be accommodated.

## - El Cibolero -

The journalistic field got a surprise on August 16 when "El Cibolero" appeared as the bulletin, house organ, and general publicity medium of the Cibola National Forest. It starts out like a snappy sheet and the Daily Bulletin welcomes it.

Much of the first issue is devoted to settling the questions of the derivation, spelling, and pronunciation of the word "Cibola," proving that it means "buffalo." Hence "Cibolero" means "buffalo hunter." This is a dignified appellation and we trust that it will not be corrupted to some less dignified epithet.

## - A Passing Thought -

The modern girl adores spinning wheels, but she wants four of them and a spare. (Reader's Digest)



- Virginia Reaches Trails End -

Virginia, one of the Coronado's veteran pack mules came to the end of the trail on August 19, when she was struck by lightning in the Portal pasture. Virginia served us faithfully for about 18 or 20 years and was a fine saddle animal, and carried such celebrities as Stan Wilson, Hugh Calkins, Carl Scholefield, Paul Pitchlynn, along with many lesser lights. Along with old Buck of the Gila, we trust that Virginia has reached the mule heaven where the pastures are always green. Some of these Forest Service mules have earned a bronze tablet. (Coronado Bulletin)

- Forgotten Names -

An old "June 11th" homestead report, dated October 31, 1906, has shown up which covers a tract of land on the Portales Forest Reserve. It was approved (and probably also written) by A. L. Chesher as Forest Supervisor.

- Forestry Minded? -

Mr. G. A. Pearson says that new evidence that the public is becoming forestry minded was recently found on the Prescott. For several years the Experiment Station has been planting small numbers of potted Arizona cypress on a plot south of Prescott. On the last examination it was discovered that a number of the trees had been dug up and removed, evidently by campers.

- Roswell Expresses Appreciation -

The following letter was sent to Supervisor Carrol Dwire, in appreciation of the float and the exhibit, presented at Eastern New Mexico State Fair at Roswell, New Mexico, October 2-5, by the R. O. in cooperation with the Lincoln Forest.

"Chamber of Commerce,  
Roswell, N. Mex.  
October 8, 1935

"Mr. Carrol Dwire,  
Forest Supervisor,  
Alamogordo, N. Mex.

Dear Mr. Dwire:

I want to express to you our sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation of the Forest Service in the Eastern New Mexico State Fair. Your float was commented on extensively by the thousands of people who were here, and the booth in the general exhibits building was viewed and studied by thousands of people.

It may interest you to know that in a rather careful check, we estimate that 60,000 people went through the exhibits in the four days.

/s/ Claude Simpson, Secretary."

Note: A careful estimate by the Fair Association placed the attendance for the last day at 20,000 representing an all time daily attendance record for any Roswell Fair.

- How To Get On Relief -

"I don't suppose you don't know of nobody who don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, do you?"

# PIONEER'S PAGE

- Two Old Timers Retire -

Charles H. Kissam, superintendent of road construction, was retired on account of total disability, effective beginning November 1, 1934. He draws an annuity of \$998.16 or \$83.18 per month. Kissam, who is a graduate of the Biltmore School of Forestry, entered the Service under the title of Agent on Sept. 15, 1910 on the Gila. He was Ranger on the Gila, Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Sitgreaves, Carson, and Manzano, and later assigned to the RO.

John C. Vandevier, Forest Ranger on the Sitgreaves timber sales work, retired on account of total disability, effective beginning January 1, 1935, later changed to February 8, 1935. His annuity is \$676.68 or \$56.39 per month. He entered the Service as Forest Guard on the Coconino on October 1, 1909. He resigned December 31, 1919 and was reinstated July 29, 1929. He saw service in Region 6 for a short period in 1913 and 1914, by transfer.

- Death of J. A. Simmons Reported -

Word was received this morning that J. A. Simmons died yesterday (August 14) of a heart attack while getting into his car at Hot Springs, N. Mex. A subsequent wire states that funeral service will be held at Chloride, Saturday, August 17. News of his death is received with sincerest regrets by his many friends in the Service, and his passing leaves many staunch friends gained through years of loyal service and friendship.

After 30 years in government employ, Mr. Simmons was retired on April 1, 1933. In 1900 he entered the Indian Service and continued in that Department until 1907 with the exception of about 2½ years. He entered the Forest Service in July 1907, serving continuously until his retirement passing through the various grades to Assistant Supervisor. Throughout his 30 years service he showed exceptional ability in his work and his fair-mindedness and loyalty commanded the respect of all who knew him. (Daily Bulletin of August 15, 1935.)

- Clarence G. Johnson -

The RO was inexpressibly shocked when the news came from a local hospital that Clarence G. Johnson, member of the RO had died at noon, October 24. Johnson had been suffering for a year past with a rather rare disease, Leucemia, an excess of white corpuscles in the blood stream. He was on duty until the end of last week, played golf Sunday, but was stricken ill Monday with what was thought to be influenza. His condition became critical and he was taken to the hospital late Wednesday, dying at noon Thursday.

Clarence Johnson entered the Forest Service in 1925 as a draftsman, passing through various grades and assignments in that office. He was assigned to map compilation, a work requiring considerable technical proficiency, but the breaking of the heavy construction programs of the past few years necessitated assignment of his full time to architectural work in which he had special training. He was a registered architect in New Mexico, being a graduate of the University of New Mexico.

To Johnson can be attributed the high standard of ranger station plans and construction the Region has reached. A Washington office inspector credited Johnson's work as unsurpassed elsewhere in the Service.

A painstaking and thorough workman in his profession, a man of recognized skill and attainment, very well liked by all of his associates Clarence Johnson will be greatly missed in this region both as a member of the Forest Service and as a friend.



